

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th December 1887.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Ahammadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	....	12th December 1887.
2	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	....	
Fortnightly.					
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	....	
4	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	....	
5	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakhally	....	
6	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700		
7	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	....	
Weekly.					
8	"Arya Darpan"	Calcutta	102	16th ditto.	
9	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	17th ditto.	
10	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	13th ditto.	
11	"Cháruvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	12th ditto.	
12	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	....	18th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450		
14	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	....	16th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825		
16	"Garib and Mahavidya"	Dacca	....	14th ditto.
17	"Grambási"	Uluberia	....	15th ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	14th ditto.	
19	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	16th ditto.	
20	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	....	
21	"Navavichakar Sádharani"	Calcutta	1,000		
22	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	16th ditto.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week	
BENGALI—concluded.					
Weekly—concluded.					
23	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	15th December 1887.	
24	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205		
25	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500		
26	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350		
27	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000		
28	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800		
29	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	400		
30	"Som Prakásh"	Calcutta	1,000		
31	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Ditto	.....	
32	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000		
33	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	16th ditto.	
Daily.					
34	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000	18th to 21st December 1887. ;	
35	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200		
36	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300		
37	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500		
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.					
Weekly.					
38	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	19th December 1887.
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
39	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....	13th ditto. 8th & 15th December 1887. 5th, 12th, & 19th December 1887.
Weekly.					
40	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta	.....	
41	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	
42	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500		
43	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500		
44	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500		
45	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	1,000		
PERSIAN.					
Weekly.					
46	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	350	12th December 1887.	
URDU.					
Weekly.					
47	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....	
48	"Anis"	Patna	.....	
49	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196		
50	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150		
51	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	
Bi-weekly.					
52	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	14th and 17th December 1887.	
Daily.					
53	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	14th to 21st ditto.	
URIYA.					
Monthly.					
54	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	.....	26th November 1887. 24th ditto. 1st December 1887. 1st ditto. 30th November 1887.
55	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....	
Weekly.					
56	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200		
57	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205		
58	"Fanskárák"	Cuttack	200		
59	"Navasamvád"	Ditto	.....	
60	"Uriya"	Balasore	.....	
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.					
BENGALI.					
Fortnightly.					
61	"Silchar"	Silchar	.....	12th December 1887.
Weekly.					
62	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450		

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th December, says that on being informed that thieves were in the act of breaking into a shop, the head-constable of the Bankura outpost came up with 10 or 12 constables, and not venturing to approach the thieves, began to flourish their batons from a safe distance. Thus the thieves easily made their escape.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 13th, 1887.

2. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that gambling is very prevalent at Ichapore, and requests the local police to look about.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th December, complains that those who go to Wellington Square for the purpose of recreation are bored and molested by the vociferous preachers who are allowed to preach Hinduism, Christianity and Mahomedanism within the Square. But why preach in squares when there are halls and houses for the purpose? Sir Henry Harrison, the Commissioner of Police, should stop preaching in the squares.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

4. A correspondent of the *Grambasi*, of the 15th December, is glad at the transfer of Baboo Harish Chandra Biswas, the Sub-Inspector of the Bagnan thana. It is thought that the head-constable too should be transferred. The real facts about the murder at Khalore may now probably come to light if inquired into.

GRAMBASI,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

5. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 17th December, says that one Jadunath Seth of Bhangamora went on the 19th November last to Goghat to give evidence in the case of Krithartha Kaluni.

SANJIVANI
Dec. 17th, 1887.

On that very night (a moonlight night) his house was broken into by thieves. Rajkrishna Sircar, jamadar of Pursura, came to investigate the case. Jadu declared before 25 or 30 respectable people one evening that a theft had been committed in his house, and mentioned the names of some whom he suspected of the offence. But, strange to say, at 1 or 1-30 A.M. Jadu presented a paper to the jamadar, under his own signature, declaring that no theft had been committed in his house. It is clear that threats of a prosecution under section 211 of the Penal Code induced Jadu to act so strangely as he did. The correspondent ventures to say that the cases of Kritnartha Kaluni and Biraj Mairani were dismissed through the negligence of the jamadar of Pursura. Kritnartha requested the Deputy Magistrate, both in writing and orally, to investigate her case on the spot. But the Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad did not do so, though he could have easily done it when returning from a meeting which he had attended at Hooghly. It is also strange that the Deputy Magistrate dismissed Krithartha's case without taking her deposition on oath. Theft, dacoity and murder are now of common occurrence at Bhangamora and the adjacent places. The police is unable to bring the offenders to justice. If the police officers are incompetent they should be transferred. The correspondent also points out that the brother of Rajkrishna Sircar, jamadar of Pursura, who is a resident of Hooghly, is a reserve Sub-Inspector of the Hooghly police. It is also stated that the police is trying to bring into trouble the *Sanjivani's* correspondent who wrote against the local police.

6. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 17th December, complains of the increase of drunkenness at Tungi, a village near the Krishnagunge rail-

BANGABASI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Drunkenness at Tungi near Krishna-
gunge in Nuddea.

way station in Nuddea. It is stated that the drunkards disturb the peaceful inhabitants of the village. This increase of drunkenness in the village is due to the establishment of an outstill at Krishnagunge. The local police does nothing to check the disturbances which are committed by the drunkards.

BANGABARI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

7. Another correspondent of the same paper says that there were formerly seven chowkidars at Ichapore, a village in the Ranigunge sub-division of the Burdwan district, and now there are only five chowkidars there. Now five chowkidars are not enough for so large a village. The authorities are entreated to employ two more chowkidars or to introduce the punchayet system into the village.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

CHARUVARTA,
Dec. 12th, 1887.

8. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 12th December, is glad to find that Mr. Mittra, Assistant Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the records of the Magistrate-Collector's Office at Mymensingh. The record office of the Magistrate-Collector of Mymensingh. A mohurrir of the Mahafekhana or Record Department has been dismissed for mislaying seven or eight judgments in suits for the registration of names. The loss of these documents is a serious matter. The parties concerned will get no copies of these judgments when necessary. But if the parties have taken copies of these judgments they should be asked to lend the same to the court for a few days in order that copies may be taken to complete the records of the cases in which the judgments were passed.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 13th, 1887.

9. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th December, is glad that an able munsif has after a long time been stationed at Bankura. The new munsif of Bankura. The new munsif has become very popular in a short time.

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

10. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 14th December, complains of the high-handed proceedings of the District Judge of Dacca. It is stated that only a few days ago he was taking steps to prosecute a school-boy for having exchanged angry words with his peon. He in fact requested the Magistrate to whip the boy before trial, but the Principal of the Dacca College intervened and the boy was fined Rs. 15.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

11. The *Sanjivani*, of the 17th December, publishes the following charges brought by some respectable gentlemen of Ranaghat against the local Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Bejoymadhub Mookerji, in a letter received by it:—

Charges against the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat.

1. When on the 28th April last Bejoy Baboo went in a boat to inspect an accretion to the lands of the Baboos of Telinipara at Sukh Sagar, he stayed for two days at his house at Khamargachi on the other side of the river. But he did not fail to charge travelling allowance for those two days at the rate of Rs. 15 per day. If the Baboo had gone to Sukh Sagar by rail, he could have returned that very day to Ranaghat, and then so much Government money would not have been wasted.

2. When on the 17th August last, he went in a boat to inspect the ferry at Raninagar, he also went to his own house, and on that occasion too he did not fail to charge a travelling allowance of Rs. 15. A journey by rail would not probably have cost more than Rs. 4.

3. When he went to inspect the land (not worth more than 4 or 5 rupees) granted for the erection of a cattle-pound, he also visited his house and charged travelling allowance of 20 rupees. He should have taken this money from the Local Board instead of from Government. It would also have been enough if, instead of going out himself, he had sent the Sub-Deputy Collector or the Nazir to inspect the land.

4. He went by water on the 27th and 28th September last, to appoint punchayets at Kaliganj and other villages, in order that he might have an opportunity of going to his house; and he charged a travelling allowance of 22 rupees. In this instance, too, a journey by rail would have cost much less.

5. In order to have an opportunity of going home, he went on the 16th October last to investigate a case at Mansapota without being requested by either party to do so, and immediately after reaching that place he advised the parties to have the case decided by arbitration, and made for his house. On returning to Ranaghat on the 17th, he charged 8 rupees as travelling allowance for two days.

6. He leaves his station in order to see the house he has purchased at Bhowanipore near Calcutta. He is also very slow and dilatory in work. His incompetence will be fully proved if the authorities examine the records of cases tried by him and the Court Sub-Inspector's *challan* book.

The following is a statement of the Baboo's private relationships:—

- (1). Baboo Shashibhusan Banerjea and his brothers of Sonakhali in the Haringhata thana are his brothers-in-law. One or two of his brothers-in-law are always in Ranaghat.
- (2). His eldest son has been married to the daughter of Baboo Hiralal Banerjee of Suvarnapore.
- (3). Baboo Ganapati Ghosal of Tatla in the Ohakdaha thana is the maternal uncle of his wife. His wife's cousin lives in his house.
- (4). Baboo Amarnath Mukerjea of Kanthal Puli is a relative of his.
- (5). He is related to Baboo Ramlal Chatterjea of Basantapore, who is a putnidar and also the naib of a zemindar.
- (6). He is related to Baboos Anantadeva Mukerjea and Brigopal Banerjea, Mukhtears of Ranaghat.
- (7). The paternal house of his aunt (who is the sole mistress of his family) is at Santipore.
- (8). His maternal uncle and the grandson of his paternal aunt live at Malipota in the Santipore thana.
- (9). Baboo Joykissen Mukerjea, the celebrated zemindar of Utterparah, is a near relative of his, and Joykissen Baboo has many estates within the Ranaghat sub-division.

12. The *Navavibhakar Sadhārani*, of the 19th December, says that much good may be expected to be derived from the inspection which the Chief

Inspection of mofussil courts.

Justice is now making of the mofussil courts.

13. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 21st December, is glad to find that the unpopular Subordinate Judge of Gya, Baboo

The Subordinate Judge of Gya.

Kali Prasanna Mukherjee, has been transferred to Tipperah. The District

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Judge of Gya has done a good act by getting this unpopular officer transferred. The new Subordinate Judge, Baboo Abinash Chandra Mitra, is an able and conscientious officer, and during the short time he has been Subordinate Judge bribery among the court amlah has decreased. It is hoped that Government will not transfer Abinash Baboo.

(d)—Education.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Dec. 12th, 1887

14. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 12th December, objects to the appointment as Fellows of the Calcutta University of men who have no other recommendation than wealth for such a distinction.

Appointment of University Fellows
in Calcutta.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 13th, 1887.

15. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th December, is glad to learn that the managers of the Middle English School at Devipore in Burdwan have applied for the renewal of the aid formerly granted to the school by Government and for an increase in the number of teachers. The school fee cannot be increased because the villagers are poor. The continuance and efficiency of the school must depend upon Government aid and the exertions of the managers.

The Devipore Middle English School.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

16. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 14th December, is sorry to hear of the resignation by Baboo Krishna Lal Chowdhury of his membership of the Education Committee, Maldah. Baboo Krishna Lal was the only native of Maldah on that Committee.

The Maldah Education Committee.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

17. The *Bangabási*, of the 17th December, says that, though the Senate of the Calcutta University has decided not to introduce chemistry into the Entrance Examination course, there is no knowing that Sir Alfred Croft will easily give up his point.

Chemistry in the Entrance Examination.

BANGABASI

18. A correspondent of the same paper says that a boy only 14 years old, and who passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination only last year, has been appointed second teacher of the middle vernacular school at Panchuria in the Magura sub-division of the Jessore district. This boy-teacher is unable to maintain the dignity of his position. Some of the inhabitants of the village have formed a *jattrá* troupe. It is alleged that a teacher of the school is in the troupe and induces his pupils to take part in the performance. The teachers and their pupils smoke together. The authorities are requested to enquire into the matter.

The middle vernacular school at
Panchuria in Jessore.

BANGABASI.

19. Another correspondent of the same paper is sorry to find that the Middle English School at Bighati in Hughli has not as yet received a grant-in-aid from Government. The members of the District Board are requested to attend to the matter.

The middle English School at
Bighati in Hughli.

SOM PRAKÁSH,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

20. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 19th December, referring to the intention expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of increasing the school fee of medical students, says that, as Government now contributes only Rs. 20,806 annually out of the entire cost of 4 lakhs of rupees incurred every year in the maintenance of hospitals, it ought not to carry out such an intention as this. Any increase of school fee will be a source of great inconvenience to medical students.

School fee for medical students.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

CHARU VARTÁ,
Dec. 12th, 1887.

21. The *Charuvártá*, of the 12th December, says that Government will nominate six Commissioners for the Mymensingh Municipality. The Civil Surgeon

The Mymensingh Municipality.

must be one of these and the District Engineer another. The remaining four should be selected from the following list:—

Babu Shama Charan Roy	...	} Pleadors.
" Anath Bandha Guha	...	
" Hara Chandra Chakravarti	...	
" Jadab Chandra Ghosh	...	
" Chandra Kanta Lahiri	...	
" Ratna Moni Gupta	...	} Head-masters.
" Gristi Chandra Chakravarti	...	
" Gyan Sankar Sen	...	Deputy Magistrate.

The Vice-Chairman should be an experienced, active man of business. The tact and ability shown by the late Vice-Chairman, Baboo Shama Charan Roy, will never be forgotten. The gentleman who is appointed in his place should therefore be a man of ample leisure, and one who takes a lively interest in the affairs of the municipality.

22. A correspondent of the same paper says that at the recent municipal election at Mymensingh the candidates did their best at the polling stations to influence the voters by flattery and other unfair means. Some of the successful candidates and their agents made use of all sorts of unfair means to gain their end. Indeed, they forgot themselves so far that they did not hesitate to bring in people to vote for them who had no votes at all, and some respectable gentlemen did not scruple to describe such people as qualified voters. The municipal election is now over, but there is not among the successful candidates one man who will be able to supply the place of the late able and conscientious Vice-Chairman Baboo Samacharan Roy.

CHARU VARTHA,
Dec. 12th, 1897.

23. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 12th December, says that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta should widen the Chitpore Road before undertaking the construction of a new road from the Howrah bridge to the Sealdah railway station. The Chitpore road is the most important road in the town, and the Commissioners will, it is hoped, remove a public grievance by widening it.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 12th, 1897.

24. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th December, says that the list of voters prepared in view of the coming municipal elections at Burdwan is very defective. There are in it the names of many deceased persons, and the names which should be substituted for those names have not been inserted. This will occasion great confusion at the time of the election. The names of those who are entitled under the new municipal law to vote, and the names of those who live in rented houses, but are entitled to vote on the strength of the water-rate paid by them, have not also been included. The names of those who are entitled to vote on account of their drawing a certain salary, or on account of their being graduates of the University or members of joint families, have also been excluded. If there be any means of correcting these mistakes, there should be no delay in doing so.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 13th, 1897.

25. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 14th December, says that the last Dacca municipal elections have been, on the whole, satisfactory. The rate-payers have presented a numerously-signed petition to the District Magistrate soliciting the nomination of Baboo Ananda Chandra Roy as a Commissioner. If Government intends to nominate men who really enjoy the confidence of the rate-payers, it is to be hoped that the Magistrate will grant this prayer of the people of Dacca.

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
Dec. 14th, 1897.

26. The same paper says that on the day of the last municipal elections at Dacca, a large pit was dug in the middle of the main road at Patuatolly for the purpose of changing water-pipes. No light

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA.

Accidents in the Dacca Municipality.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

was, however, placed near the pit at night, and not even the street was lighted that night. Many people who fell into the pit received bad injuries.

27. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 14th December, recommends the appointment of Baboo Hara Sundar Das as Chairman of the Old Maldah Municipality, and of Krishna Lal Baboo as Chairman of the English Bazar Municipality.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

28. Another correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statement which appeared in a previous issue, regarding irregularities in the management of the Rampore Beaulah Municipality (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 10th December 1887, paragraph 29). The Commissioners of that Municipality did excellent work during the last three years.

SURABHI & PATÁKÁ,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

29. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 15th December, disapproves of the granting of a monthly pension of Rs. 600 to Mr. Turnbull, whose salary (leaving out of account his personal allowance) was only Rs. 700. The Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality have also granted to one of their clerks a monthly pension equal to the amount of his salary. There is much to be said against such liberality.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

30. The *Sanjivani*, of the 17th December, instead of being sorry like some of its contemporaries, is glad at the return of a butcher of Rampore Beaulah as a Municipal Commissioner. It is a great glory of British rule that the lower classes of people, who had long depended upon others, are now able to assert their just rights.

DACCA PRAKÁSH,
Dec. 18th, 1887.

31. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 18th December, says that Government should nominate the seven Commissioners for the Dacca Municipality with great care and judgment. Most probably three of these seven Commissioners will be Government officers, and the Civil Surgeon will be one of the three. The remaining four should be selected from among the undermentioned gentlemen :—

- Khaja Mahammed Yusuf, of the Nawab family.
- Baboo Nilkant Mozumdar, Professor, Dacca College.
- „ Rama Kanta Nundi.
- „ Rajani Kanta Chowdhry.
- „ Trailokya Nath Bose.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

32. The *Navavibhakar Sadhárani*, of the 19th December, says that village punchayets will be the real foundation of self-government in this country. But many officials do not like that the system of self-government should take a firm root in this country, and they have not therefore established self-government on the strong basis of the punchayet system. But the people of this country will not know how to manage their own affairs so long as village punchayets or unions are not established. The members of the District Boards cannot possibly know the condition of every village in a district. So if they are to perform the work of self-government properly, there must be village unions or punchayets to inform them of everything that the villages want. Punchayets are not, indeed, new things in this country. But the state of the country is so much altered that punchayets on the old model will not now do. The country will derive much good if punchayets are constituted on the model of Mr. Macaulay's union committees. It will be a proof of real statesmanship in Sir Steuart Bayley if His Honour completes the scheme of self-government system already introduced into Bengal by establishing village unions or punchayets.

33. A correspondent of the same paper says that the state of the privies at Khurda within the South Barrack-Pore Municipality is such that it is necessary that the municipality should make prompt arrangements for the introduction of privies which can be cleansed, and for the removal and burial of night-soil in some distant place. A night-soil tax should be imposed for this purpose. Such a tax will no doubt cause some hardship to poor rate-payers. But the hardship may be minimised if municipal latrines are constructed in the quarters of the poor, and really poor people are exempted from the tax.

34. The same paper, referring to the statement of a correspondent of the *Statesman* that the present Chairman of the South Barrackpore Municipality is a petty pleader and that he should therefore be replaced by the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, says that the present Chairman is a very respectable pleader, of the Sealdah Munsifi, and that his knowledge and experience of municipal affairs is not likely to be equalled by the municipal knowledge and experience of the Cantonment Magistrate.

35. The same paper recommends that the District Boards should prepare good maps of districts showing even the smallest villages and the courses of the roads and rivers. These maps should be furnished free of cost to all the members of the Boards. The public ought also to be allowed to get these maps at a small price.

36. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 19th December, says that the rate-payers of the Santipore Municipality would have done well if they had elected Baboos Sharat Chandra Roy, Rameswar Lahiri and Krishna Behari Mukerjee as Commissioners, instead of some of those worthless men whom they have actually chosen.

37. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 20th December, requests the Hindu Commissioners of the Gya Municipality to remove all shambles to a place outside the town, and advises them not to grant licenses to butchers to keep shambles for slaughtering cows in the streets of Gya.

38. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 21st December, says that the financial condition of the Gya Municipality not being satisfactory, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality should be an honorary officer.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

39. The *Grāmbāsi*, of the 15th December, says that the distraint of crops by the zemindars of Uluberiah, with a view to harass their tenants, has become a source of great hardship and suffering to the latter. There is no provision in the Tenancy Act permitting any one to object to such distraint: the Act only provides for the deposit of rent and for suits for compensation. But if any tenant whose crops are distrained cannot prove his loss satisfactorily he obtains no redress. The costs of these distraints are so heavy that ryots are often unable to pay them. The law courts, again, can only take off distraints, but cannot give possession of crops to their owner or grower. Thus the more powerful party takes possession of the crops. Orders for distraint of crops have been made dependent on the discretion of the Judicial officers. The Munsif of Uluberia is, therefore, requested not to pass orders for distraint of crops without carefully examining all circumstances and taking the deposition of the petitioner on oath.

NAVAVINAKAR
SADHARANI,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

ANIKAR UGRIH
1887, Dec. 19th

ANIKAR UGRIH

NAVAVINAKAR
SADHARANI

ANIKAR UGRIH
1887, Dec. 19th

NAVAVINAKAR
SADHARANI

ANIKAR UGRIH
1887, Dec. 19th

SOM PRANAB,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

ANIKAR UGRIH
1887, Dec. 19th

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 20th, 1887.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

ANIKAR UGRIH
1887, Dec. 15th

GRANHAU,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

(General) Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 13th, 1887.

40. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th December, says that if the proposed road from Ichapore to Ranegganj is, as desired by the inhabitants of Gourbazar and Ichapore, made to pass through Paspahara and to extend to Tamla, it will be shorter, less expensive, and more convenient to the public than it will be if it is carried, as proposed by Badamali Baboo, a member of the Local Board, through his own village of Amari to Mohanpore.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

41. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 17th December, says that the *beel* situated in the centre of Joakdighal Kandi, Battajore and 15 other villages near Nohatta in the Magura sub-division of the Jessore district, covers an area of six or seven thousand bighas. If a canal is cut and the water of the *beel* is allowed to run out, this large area, which now remains under water, may become fit for cultivation, and the distress of the poor people there may be thereby removed. The members of the Local Board are requested to cut a canal.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

42. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 17th December, complains that the station-master of Bongong twice objected to the correspondent's boy-servant travelling with a half ticket, though on both those occasions half tickets had been granted after examination by two other station-masters. The station-master in question has made himself disagreeable to every passenger by his rude and oppressive behaviour.

SANJIVANI.

43. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the road named Rajgali, leading from Pichhulia in Furrerdpore to the Madhukhali port, is being overgrown with jungle, and that communications having thus become exceedingly difficult, many traders and cultivators in those parts are leaving their homes. A numerous signed petition has been submitted to the Local Board, asking it to assist in the construction of a road from Pichhulia to the Madhukhali port, and it is hoped that the Chairman of the Board will grant the aid prayed for.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 18th, 1887.

44. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 18th December, says that the preliminary survey of the projected Chittagong Railway has commenced; but there is no possibility of the actual work of construction of the line being taken in hand within the next 20 years. Why then this survey?

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

45. The *Som Prakash*, of the 19th December, says that the railway line up to Budge-Budge sanctioned by Government ought to be extended at least six miles further, that is to say, to the Charamdar ghât which is opposite to Uluberiah. And then if a steamer is kept at the Charamdar ghât, passengers and goods bound for Uluberiah and the Midnapore canal will be easily conveyed to those places. At present both passengers and goods have to go from Budge-Budge to Uluberiah in boats—a very inconvenient process. A tramway line may also be constructed at a small cost from Charamdar to Norpur, a distance of 26 miles, along the embankment of the Hooghly river. The embankment need only be slightly widened for this purpose. As the tramway will cross the fort of Fulta, it will also be of great use in times of danger. As the Gewankhali port and the Cuttack canal are opposite to Norpur, the proposed tramway will greatly facilitate communications between Calcutta and the Cuttack canal and the Rupnarain river if only a steamer is kept at Norpur. Navigation between Gewankhali and Tumlook is difficult and sometimes even dangerous on account of the churs in the Rupnarain. All this difficulty and danger will vanish if a tramway line is

constructed from Gewankhali to Panskura on the Midnapore canal, the line passing through Tumlook. The tramway may be easily laid on the embankment from Gewankhali to Tumlook, and thence on the Trunk Road from Tumlook to Midnapore. Another tramway may also be constructed from Kukrahati to Contai, the line passing some way along the sea coast and by Basunpore and Ghatkhajar. This tramway will be sixty miles long, and the whole of it will have to be laid upon a new road. But it will be a very profitable line, as it will pass by many *hats* to which goods come in large quantities from Kukrahati. The writer ventures to state, from a full knowledge and a long consideration of the subject, that all the proposed tramways will prove profitable.

46. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārant*, of the 19th December, approves of the proposal of the *Indian Daily News* that the Irrigation Commission which is now sitting at Shahabad should, after it has finished its enquiries there, make enquiries into canal oppression in Midnapore and Orissa.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANT,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

47. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 19th December, says that, as the privies in railway stations are exposed to public view, respectable people find it difficult to use them. A female compartment and a water-closet should be attached to every third class carriage.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

(h)—General.

48. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 5th December, says that India is becoming poor because Indian money is being constantly drained away to England in the shape of the home charges and the salaries of English officials. But Government is still increasing its expenditure regardless of the poverty and misery of the Indians.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Dec. 5th, 1887.

49. The *Chāru Vārtā*, of the 12th December, complains of the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Lucas, Magistrate of Kanara. It is said that Mr. Lucas illtreats people and encourages those who illtreat them. It is strange that he has not been removed from the Judicial service. Has not Lord Reay heard of the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Lucas?

CHARU VARTA,
Dec. 12th, 1887.

50. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 13th December, says that the public will derive great satisfaction if the report of the Public Service Commission is printed and circulated. The Viceroy's minute on the report will no doubt be published in the usual way, but the public will be anxious to know what the Commission itself writes. It is hoped that Lord Dufferin will grant this just prayer of the people.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 13th, 1887.

51. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th December, says that there will be joy throughout the country when it will hear of the appointment of Dr. Gurudas Banerjee as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Doctor possesses all the qualities required in a legislator.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

52. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 14th December, disapproves of the proposed transfer of the office of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division from Rampore Beaulah to Saidpore on the following grounds :—

HINDU RANJIKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

(1).—The proposed transfer will cost not less than three or four thousand rupees. This should prevent transfer in the present financial state of the country. It should be remembered that the silk exhibition had to be stopped and

the services of peons and duffers were dispensed with in order to make a trifling saving of money.

(2).—It is doubtful whether Saidpore will be a fit place for the purpose. Saidpore has the advantage of a railway station, but it is situated in one extremity of the Rajshahye district. Traders, zemindars, and other classes of people have to attend the Commissioner's office for various reasons, and their pleaders and mukhtars have also business to do there. If the Commissioner's office is transferred, these traders will find it difficult to secure the services of competent lawyers. In these days a central position is not absolutely needed for the Commissioner's office. For public convenience, the sub-divisional head-quarters need only be central. And the public will be put to great trouble, expense and inconvenience if the sub-divisional court is transferred from Nilphamari to Saidpore. Saidpore is situated at the farthest extremity of the Nilphamari sub-division.

(3).—There will be great insecurity in keeping the Commissioner's office in *butcha* rooms, which may easily catch fire. The recent fires at Julpigoree and Allahabad should serve as a serious warning.

(4).—The clerks of the Commissioner's office will be put to considerable inconvenience and hardship if the proposal is carried into effect. At Rampore Beaulah the children of these clerks enjoy the advantages of a school and college education, and they will be deprived of that advantage if the office is transferred to Saidpore.

(5).—The noble Sir Steuart Bayley has not yet expressed his opinion on this question. It is therefore hoped that he will not sanction the proposed transfer.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

53. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 14th December, in reviewing the administration of Lord Dufferin, says that the hopes held out by His Lordship to the

Lord Dufferin's administration.

people of this country at the outset have not as yet been fulfilled. The best part of the term of His Lordship's administration is now over, and his Lordship has only a short time more to fulfil the wishes of the people. Lord Dufferin can still earn the gratitude of the people by reorganising the Legislative Councils on a representative basis. His Lordship once expressed a desire to do this. So, if he is really willing to do anything in this direction, he should do it without loss of time. There is no political reason why the matter should be deferred any longer.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

54. The *Surabhi and Patakā*, of the 15th December, is glad at the appointment of Dr. Gurudas Banerjea as a

Dr. Gurudas Banerjea as a member of the Bengal Council.

member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and says that by taking so able and accomplished a man into his Council Sir Steuart Bayley has given a fresh proof of his friendliness towards the people. The writer would have been still more glad if Baboo Ananda Mohun Bose also had been reappointed as a member of the Council. The presence in the Council of an independent man like Baboo Ananda Mohun is necessary and desirable.

BHARAT MITRA
Dec. 15th, 1887.

55. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 15th December, says that if the

The armies of the native princes, and natives as volunteers.

English Government allows native princes to strengthen their armies and enrolls natives as Volunteers, it will have nothing to fear from

Russia.

56. *The Surebhi and Pataka*, of the 15th December, hopes that the just Sir Stuart Bayley will confer a lasting benefit upon the Bengalis by making proper arrangements about the outstills.

SUREBHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

57. *The Samaya*, of the 16th December, quotes Mr. Peile's letter to a native gentleman on the subject of the discussion of all public questions by the natives of this country, and argues that this letter shows that generous Englishmen would be in favour of a reconstitution of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 16th, 1887.

58. The same paper considers the petition of the Indian Association against the outstill system to be very weighty, and hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will free himself from infamy by putting an end to the evils produced by outstills.

SAMAYA.

59. *The Arya Darpan*, of the 16th December, says that the establishment of the outstills in the mofussil is leading to the demoralisation of the people. It is said that in a certain village in Burdwan, on the occasion of a marriage ceremony, the members of the bride's family, their relatives, and all the inhabitants of the village behaved shamefully under the influence of liquor. The extreme cheapness of the outstill liquor is inducing simple villagers in the mofussil to take to drinking. The time has come when the Government should abolish the outstill system.

ARYA DARPAN,
Dec. 16th 1887

60. *The Sulabh Samachar and Kushiada*, of the 16th December, says that the head-constable of the Matiaburuj outpost near Kidderpore was ordered to submit a return showing the whole area of the land used for paddy cultivation within his jurisdiction, the area actually under cultivation, and the area lying fallow, and giving information regarding the prospects of the crops; but the head-constable submitted a return without making any inquiry whatever into facts. This is the manner in which statistical information is collected by Government and the condition of the people is ascertained!

SULABHA SAMACHAR & KUSHIDAH,
Dec. 16th, 1887.

61. *The Bangabasi*, of the 17th December, says that 30 years ago, that is to say, about the year of the Sepoy Mutiny, the Government revenue amounted to 50 crores, while the expenditure was little less than 50 crores, thus leaving a small surplus. During the last 40 years the income of the empire has increased by 40 crores, and its expenditure has also gone on increasing. Security of life and property has increased under English rule, but English rule has, from its very commencement, tended to impoverish the country. Out of the total revenue of 80 crores, Bengal alone contributes 20 crores, of which only nine crores is spent for the benefit of the people of this province. This may surely arouse the anger of the vernacular press of Bengal. In some of the provinces of India expenditure exceeds income, and in some others income and expenditure are equal. The Government of India is certainly responsible for spending the surplus revenue of Bengal for the benefit of the people of other provinces of India.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

The people are groaning under the weight of taxes, and yet the financial position of the Government has not at all improved. Aye, the wants and financial difficulties of the Government are only increasing. This is causing much fear and anxiety among the people, who fail to see how the increasing deficit in the Indian treasury will be met or made up.

Before the Sepoy Mutiny the public debt of India amounted to less than 60 crores ; it is now 160 crores. So in 80 years the public debt has increased by 100 crores.

The Government looks to the interests of England alone, and it has therefore abolished taxes without consulting the interests of the people of India. In order to benefit English traders, it has abolished the import duties. But the deficit caused thereby had to be made up, and so the income-tax was imposed. The import duties yielded two crores of rupees a year, and were offensive to nobody in India. The highly unpopular income-tax, which has taken the place of the harmless import duties, yields not even one crore of rupees. What a policy this of the British Government in India ! The abolition of salt manufacture in this country has thrown millions of poor Indians out of employment. The salt manufacture was abolished in the interest of the salt traders of Liverpool, and when the ruin of this very useful Indian industry was complete, the duty on Liverpool salt was reduced with the view of promoting still further interests of English traders. The Government of India has lost a revenue of one and a half crores of rupees by reducing the duty on salt, and it is raising that amount by increasing the stamp duties. English mill-owners want jute and cotton, and the export duty on jute and cotton has therefore been abolished. The English people eat wheat, and no export duty is therefore levied on wheat. Englishmen require mustard seed, linseed and poppy-seed, and so those articles are duty-free.

Englishmen do not require rice. Rice is therefore made to pay an export duty of Rs. 22-8. If a demand for rice ever arises in England, there can be no doubt that this heavy export duty on it will be abolished on the plea of free trade. In dealing with financial questions, the Government does not at all consult the interest, welfare, comfort, and convenience of its Indian subjects. It seems that the Government feels bound to satisfy only the selfish demands of English merchants and English manufacturers. But the Government of India and the Government in England ought to bear in mind that their financial policy ought to be guided by the wishes of the people of India, for it will be dangerous to create a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction among them by disregarding their wishes or their interests. Measures affecting the welfare of the people of India are not fairly discussed in the Viceregal Council. The Viceroy and the Financial Member manage everything just as they please. The budget is not published before it is laid before the Viceregal Council, and the public are not allowed an opportunity of passing any opinion in regard to it until it is passed. This is a serious defect in the present financial administration of India, and it ought to be remedied. The budget should not be passed in hot haste, and the public should be allowed an opportunity of expressing their opinion on it. So long as this is not done, popular discontent will go on increasing.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

62. The *Sanjivani*, of the 17th December, is glad at the appointment of Dr. Gurudas Banerjea as a member of the Bengal Council. By making this appointment, Sir Stuart Bayley has shown that he is not willing to make his Council ridiculous by taking worthless men into it.

63. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has been known for a long time to be in favour of the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis. He also promised last year to consider the subject of the application of Act XIII of 1859 to tea-gardens. It is expected that His Excellency will turn his

SANJIVANI.

What Lord Dufferin should do in Calcutta.

residence at the metropolis to good account by reconstituting the Legislative Councils and by exempting coolies from the operation of the said Act before he leaves again for the hills.

64. The same paper says that it is unjust on the part of the English Government to maintain a Christian Church in India with money paid by Hindus and Mussulmans. It is therefore a matter of rejoicing that the just Sir Steuart Bayley proposes to reduce the monthly grant of Rs. 400 now made to St. Paul's Cathedral to Rs. 200.

65. The same paper is glad to find a clear proof of Sir Steuart Bayley's kindness to the poor in the direction given by His Honour that in enforcing the forest law in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa the people should not be deprived of their just rights.

66. The same paper, referring to the rumour that Government will double the rate of the income-tax, says that people are already suffering severely on account of the income-tax, and if the rate of that tax is increased, their sufferings will become simply unbearable. Government is sure to become bankrupt if it does not reduce its expenditure. And there will be no appreciable reduction of expenditure so long as reduction is limited to very small items proposed by the Finance Committee. The accounts of Government will not be squared so long as its military expenditure is not reduced. But Government is increasing military expenditure instead of reducing it! An effectual reduction of expenditure may also be made by cutting down the salaries of the English officials. Lord William Bentinck reduced his own salary in order to restore financial equilibrium. Well, Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General at a time when the state of communications between England and India was exceedingly unsatisfactory. So, if Lord William Bentinck could, for the good of the empire, make so much self-sacrifice at such a time as that, why should not Lord Dufferin, now that India is brought so near to England, free Government from its financial embarrassments by following Lord William Bentinck's noble example? India is a poor country, and the salaries of its Governors and other high officials should therefore be also poor.

67. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Ramporehat says that, while passing one day by an outstill at that place, he found several men and women belonging to a neighbouring village drinking wine at the outstill. After he had gone a little further he saw an old woman walking towards the outstill with an earthen vessel full of corn and a brass vessel in her hand. On being questioned where she was going, she replied that she was going to the outstill to get wine in exchange for the corn in order that she might forget the pangs of starvation in the intoxication of liquor. It is not an uncommon thing here to find men, whose children are starving at home, lying in a drunken state. A drunkard lying on the road was heard to declare that as the four pice which he had earned during the whole day would bring no appreciable relief to his starving children, he had preferred to drown all thought about his misery in a pot of liquor. The outstilla are so situated that everybody, including zenana women from the zenana, can easily go there and drink wine. The generous English Government has really provided the poor people of this country with an excellent means for forgetting their miseries.

68. The *Bagabasi*, of the 17th December, complains of the high-handedness of the income-tax assessors in the 24-Pergunnahs district. Some measure of blame also attaches to the Deputy Collector

SANJIVANI,
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SANJIVANI,
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in charge of income-tax assessments in that district. The income-tax is a highly unpopular impost, and it is becoming unbearable on account of the oppressive manner in which it is being levied. Sir Stuart Bayley is requested to direct his attention to this important subject.

BANGABASI
Dec. 17th, 1887.

69. The same paper strongly supports the view that all Government officers should be made to retire under the 55 years' rule, in order that the promotion of junior officers may not be delayed, and hopes that Sir Stuart Bayley will allow no favourite to exceed that limit as his predecessor did.

BANGABASI.

70. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of a post office at Jhampa Kodalpara in Jessore. The people come to that village to deliver letters at intervals of eight days, and this is a

source of great inconvenience to the local community. The matter was twice brought to the notice of the authorities, but without effect.

BANGABASI.
Dec. 17th, 1887.

71. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the transfer of the sub-registry office from Maheshpore to Khalishpore in Jessore has caused serious public inconvenience. Maheshpore is an important place in the Jessore district. There is a high class English school, a post office, and a municipal office at that place, and it is inhabited by a large number of zemindars, traders, and wealthy men. It is convenient to the people living within the Maheshpore thanna to come to Maheshpore, but it is inconvenient to them to go to Khalishpore, crossing a river on the way. There are no good roads from Maheshpore to Khalishpore, the existing road being sometimes submerged during the rainy season, and always unfit for the passage of horses and carriages. The Registrar of Jessore was applied to on this subject, but without success. The Lieutenant-Governor is requested to issue orders for the retransfer of the sub-registry office to Maheshpore.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

72. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the talukdars and zemindars of Ichapore, a village in the Ranigunge sub-division of the Burdwan district, exact from their ryots road and public works cesses at the rate of one anna per rupee. Baboo Behary Lal Bukshi of that village has incurred the displeasure of the zemindars and of the local police by bringing these exactions to the notice of the authorities through the medium of newspapers. Mr. Teunon, the Sub-divisional Officer of Ranigunge, is requested to visit the village during his winter tour, and to remove the grievances of the ryots after making a careful enquiry into the case.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 18th, 1887.

73. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 18th December, says that no Government encourages drunkenness so much as the English Government in India. A liquor-seller is worse than a robber; for, besides robbing people of their wealth like the latter, he also puts them on the high road to damnation. Those who defend Government's trade in liquor on the ground that it is impossible to keep people from drinking may, with perfect justice, advise it to open another source of income by establishing brothels, because it is equally impossible to keep people from visiting public women.

NAVABHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

74. The *Navabihakar Sadharani*, of the 19th December, says that Sir Stuart Bayley has proved to the satisfaction of the public that he likes to see everything with his own eyes. Unlike most Governors he makes no distinction between natives and Europeans. His garden party at Belvedere proves this

in a very special manner. A ruler cannot be fully known in one year. But during the period of one year that Sir Stuart has ruled Bengal, he has done enough to show that he has some of the excellent qualities of a ruler. The Irrigation Commission appointed by him shows that he is desirous of pleasing the people. Sir Stuart will do much good to the country if he can put an end to the ravages of malaria, which bid fair to ruin the country, and to the evils which are caused by the outstalls. And he will win immortal glory if he can put an end to the oppression of coolies by the planters. In education and intelligence the Bengalis are the foremost people in India. And Sir Stuart will prove himself a real statesman if he can govern the Bengalis in the style and spirit in which they deserve to be governed. The writer is heartily praising Sir Stuart Bayley to-day, and he prays that Sir Stuart may do nothing which may compel him to write in his dispraise.

75. The same paper is sick of hearing tales of oppression practised on coolies. This coolie oppression is throwing great discredit upon British rule. It has therefore become necessary to appoint a Commission to enquire into the oppressions practised on coolies. Lord Dufferin will do a very righteous act and earn the blessings of the coolies if he can put an end to coolie oppression.

76. The same paper cannot fully believe the statement comparing mortality in Bengal in 1886 with that in 1887, published in the Sanitary Report for 1886. But even if the statement is taken to be correct, it will be horrid enough. For it will show that more than a lakh of men are dying of fever every year in Bengal. Malaria in fact bids fair to depopulate the country. Yet Government is perfectly indifferent in the matter! The people, however, should not maintain their indifference any longer.

77. The same paper says that the warm reception given to Mr. R. C. Dutt at Sherpore should make Government see the error it makes in thinking that as heads of districts native officers cannot do so well as European officers, and should also convince it that the people of this country feel more real respect and reverence for native Magistrates than they do for European Magistrates. No European Magistrate of Mymensingh ever received such an ovation as has been accorded to Mr. Dutt.

78. The same paper complains that Government offices were not closed on the two days of municipal election. On the last occasion the municipal elections took place all over the country on the same day, and as that day was proclaimed a public holiday, it was naturally regarded as a day of festivity. But this year the elections having taken place on two days, and no holiday having been given, no such feeling was awakened in the country. The Government did not therefore do well in refusing to make holidays of the election days.

79. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th December, says that the English Government, which is diffusing education throughout the country, is also introducing the use of intoxicating articles among the civilized and uncivilized races of India probably from a fear that otherwise the people will become as meek as sheep. The English Government is indeed so impartial that it must maintain an even balance even between virtue and vice in this country.

SHATABDI
1881, 1887

SHATABDI

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Dec. 19th, 1887.
SHATABDI

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.
SHATABDI

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

SHATABDI & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA
1881, 1887

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.
Dec. 19th, 1887.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.
1881, 1887

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

80. The *Som Prakash*, of the 19th December, says that the Commissioner of Burdwan has, in the interests of the Mussulman community, abolished the practice of making appointments to the public service within his circle according to the results of competitive examinations, and the Lieutenant-Governor has approved this proceeding of the Burdwan Commissioner. The writer thinks that this policy of favouring the Mussulman community will only produce jealousy between Hindoos and Mussulmans. Mussulmans should properly educate themselves if they are to have appointments in the public service.

SOM PRAKASH.

81. The same paper says that Sir Steuart Bayley's proposal to reduce the monthly Government grant for St. Paul's Cathedral from Rs. 400 to Rs. 200 bespeaks a noble heart and an impartial disposition.

SOM PRAKASH.

82. The same paper says that when one takes note of the oppression which is committed in collecting the income-tax, one cannot help hating the English Government. The National Chamber of Commerce has made a representation to Government on the subject of the oppression committed in this connection, which, it is hoped, will receive the attention of the generous Lieutenant-Governor. The *Bengalee* newspaper has given a case of a grossly unjust assessment on a poor helpless Brahmin widow of Manirampore. If such oppression can be committed in and near Calcutta, fancy what the nature of the oppression committed in the mofussil must be. It is recommended that Government should make some definite rules regarding the assessment of this tax. A man who is new to a place like an income-tax assessor cannot be expected to know much about the incomes of those whom he is required to assess to the tax. A rule requiring assessors to base their assessments upon statements of incomes taken in the first instance from local Municipal Commissioners would therefore be of great use in reducing the proportion of unjust assessments.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

83. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 19th December, says that natives should be allowed an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the budget and other measures of Government.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

84. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th December, referring to the accounts of the high-handed proceedings of an English officer in Khulna received by the *Statesman* from a correspondent, says that, if the *Statesman* had published the name of the official in question, Government and the public could have enquired into the truth of the allegations.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 20th, 1887.

85. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 20th December, is glad to find that the *Indian Mirror* newspaper has asked the Government of Bengal to supply the confidential weekly report on native papers to all the newspapers concerned. The Government of Bombay make such supplies. Why not then the Government of Bengal? The just and generous Sir Steuart Bayley is requested to consider the question.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SAMACHAR,
Dec 14th, 1887.

86. The *Sachar*, of the 14th December, can by no means approve Sir Henry Harrison's proposal in the Bengal Council to pay the Anglo-Indian merchants of Calcutta in order to make them attend the meetings of the Calcutta Municipality. The system of payment does not obtain in Parliament or in the English municipalities. Government has done wrong by granting

travelling allowances even to the members of the District Boards. But though the payment of travelling allowances to the members of District Boards, who have often to come from long distances, may be considered excusable, no reason whatever can be assigned justifying or excusing the payment of allowances to any residents of Calcutta for attending municipal meetings. The idea of purchasing leisure for attending to public business can only arise in the minds of money-loving Englishmen. Can not the Calcutta merchants, who find time for pleasure drives, for lawn-tennis and badminton, and for attending balls, find time to attend to municipal business? Are there not merchants in all English municipalities? Again, how many Anglo-Indian merchants work so hard as the late Baboo Kristo Das Pal did? Mr. James Wilson, who was the Editor of a daily newspaper, and Mr. Wyman, who was a merchant, found time to attend to municipal work in the old municipality. How do Baboo Surendranath Banerjee and Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, who have so many duties to perform, find time for doing municipal work? The fact is that the Anglo-Indian merchants of Calcutta are not sufficiently unselfish to attend to municipal work without taking remuneration.

87. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 19th December, approves of the prayer of the National Chamber of Commerce for the fixing of a standard of measurement by legislation. The absence of such a fixed standard leads to cheating.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

88. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th December, referring to the arrest of Dr. Currie by Colonel Ward under the alleged orders of the Begum of Bhopal, says that Dr. Currie and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* state that the arrest was made without the Begum's order, and that it is easy for an English minister appointed by Government to obtain the Begum's name and sanction to anything. If Dr. Currie has been ill-treated, it will be difficult for Colonel Ward to escape unpunished by urging the plea that he had received the Begum's order for his arrest. This is a serious matter and calls for enquiry.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

89. The *Samaya*, of the 16th December, says that, in defending Sir Lepel Griffin, the *Pioneer* has itself admitted that Sir Lepel first gave orders for the expulsion of Dr. Currie from Bhopal. This means that Sir Lepel interfered in the internal affairs of that State. And did not this interference amount to a breach of the treaty with that State? If Colonel Ward had really expelled Dr. Currie from Bhopal by order of the Begum, he would surely have shown the order to Dr. Currie when the latter wanted to see it.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 16th, 1887.

90. The *Som Prakash*, of the 19th December, referring to the imprisonment by the Nizam of a newspaper editor in Hyderabad who had condemned the Nizam's donation to the Government of India, and to the Nizam's appointment of a Committee for making rules for the guidance of newspapers in the Hyderabad State, asks, is all this worthy of the liberal-minded Nizam?

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

91. Referring to the rumoured prosecution of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* by Sir Lepel Griffin, the *Charuvarta*, of the 12th December, says that such a prosecution will serve to strengthen the feeling of unity among the people of this country. Such a feeling was produced

CHARUVARTA,
Dec. 12th, 1887.

on the occasion of the trial of Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee; but the country has made much progress since that time. And such a prosecution as is stated to be in the contemplation of Sir Lepel Griffin will therefore do more to intensify the spirit of unity and noble courageousness among the people of this country than a hundred speeches delivered to them by Surendra Nath could be expected to do.

CHARUVARTA,
Dec. 12th, 1887.

92. The same paper says that no Magistrate of Mymensingh ever received so hearty a welcome as was given to Mr. Dutt, Magistrate of Mymensingh, on his visit to Sherpore. The whole town was beautifully decorated with leaves and plantain trees, and gateways made of paper were constructed in his honour.

Mr. Dutt, Magistrate of Mymensingh.

CHARU VARTA.

93. Referring to the gift of 50 thousand rupees made by Raja Surja Kanta Acharja of Mymensingh in memory of his deceased wife, the *Cháruvartá*, of the 12th December, says that the money should be spent in a manner which will secure some permanent benefit for the people of Mymensingh. Mr. Dutt, the present Magistrate, and the educated community of Mymensingh should convene a public meeting for the purpose of deciding about the best way of spending this money. The writer is of opinion that for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the Mymensingh Municipality, this money should be utilised in introducing the drainage system into that municipality. The population of Mymensingh is steadily increasing, and if the drainage system is not introduced there, the health of the town will be sooner or later endangered. The local municipality and the European and native residents of the place will, it is hoped, carefully consider this suggestion.

Raja Surja Kanta Acharja's gift to Mymensingh.

SAHACHAR.
Dec. 14th, 1887.

94. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th December, says that Sir Comer Petheram has entitled himself to the gratitude of all Bengalis by appointing Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar as Sheriff of Calcutta. Every section of the Indian community is also glad at the appointment. Even the Anglo-Indians cannot object to the appointment of so versatile a man to the office of Sheriff.

Appointment of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar as Sheriff of Calcutta.

Mahendra Lal Sircar as Sheriff of Calcutta.

RUNGPORE DIX
PRAKASH,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

95. The *Rungpore Dix Prakash*, of the 15th December, says that people formerly knew of the kidnapping of children, but they have now learnt that adult persons are also kidnapped. Coolie-recruiters now entice away young and old people and men's wives and daughters in broad daylight. Nothing can be more dangerous than this! Oppression of this kind is not consistent with the spirit and the traditions of British rule in India. The cases of coolie oppression published week after week in the columns of the *Sanjivani* newspaper come undoubtedly to the notice of Government, but Government does nothing whatever to relieve the poor sufferers. An amendment of the Coolie Act has now become imperative. The provisions of the Coolie Act relating to the cancelment of agreements are such that coolies cannot possibly avail themselves thereof to obtain such cancelments. One who sees the poor, helpless and wretched coolies who are allured by coolie-recruiters and taken to the tea-gardens cannot help weeping for them. A very large amount of money will be required to set these coolies free. The educated community should therefore be up and doing in the matter of removing the grievances and sufferings of these poor coolies. The writer heartily supports the proposals made in the *Silchar* newspaper (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for week ending the 17th December, 1887, paragraph 132) for establishing an association in some tea-growing district for creating a fund by means of subscriptions from Government and the well-to-do classes of this country.

Coolie oppression in Assam.

for setting those coolies free who may be brought to the tea-gardens against their will. It is also hoped that the subject of coolie oppression will be discussed at the coming National Congress.

96. The *Surabhi and Palaká*, of the 15th December, says that every Bengali will be glad at the appointment of two such worthy Bengalis as Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar and Baboo Ganesh Chandra Chandra as Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, respectively, of Calcutta.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

97. A correspondent of the *Grámabási*, of the 15th December, complains of great prevalence of fever in Shampore thana, Howrah district.

GRAMBASI,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

98. The *Samaya*, of the 16th December, notices a letter sent by the doctor of the tea-garden, of which Mr. Runburn is manager, stating that as another saheb and a chowkidar of the garden were with Mr. Runburn when he caught Akali, as Mr. Runburn only removed her veil, as the house of Akali's father was only 5 or 10 yards from the place of occurrence, as there were coolies' houses all round that spot, as she is a woman not very young, and will do anything for the sake of money, and as young girls can be easily procured in the garden for money, it should be clear that Mr. Runburn could have had no evil intention in catching Akali. In reply, the writer asks, why has not Mr. Runburn, whose words would have carried greater weight, himself contradicted the charge brought against him, and why has not the doctor sent the papers of Mr. Runburn's case? Was it right on Mr. Runburn's part to draw Akali by her veil? It cannot be believed that Mr. Runburn, if excited, would feel hampered by the near presence of coolies. It cannot be also believed that Akali is a woman of loose character. Had she been such, she would not have instituted a case against Mr. Runburn. When a man is under the influence of the animal passion, he is unable to consider whether the woman for whom he conceives a wicked desire is really worth coveting or not. That being so, it cannot be believed that Mr. Runburn could conceive no wicked desire for Akali simply because she was the mother of a child, and that better women could be easily had for money.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 16th, 1887.

99. The same paper says that a gentleman, whose nose bled profusely on receiving an accidental injury, requested the Resident Surgeon of the Chandney Hospital to attend to him. But the latter refused to do so because he demanded a fee, and did not get it. The Resident Surgeon therefore directed him to go to the native doctor, who came nearly twenty minuter after. It so happened that the injury received in this case was slight. But fancy what the fate of the man would have been if his injury had been severe. The authorities of the hospital are requested to enquire into the matter and punish the Resident Surgeon.

SAMAYA.

100. The *Moorshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 16th December, says that Kumar Ranjit Singh has not, on attaining majority, assumed charge of the Nashipore estate. This is because of the long-standing dispute with his aunt Rani Subhadra Kumari. The estate is therefore still under the management of the Court of Wards. Mr. Dalton, the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, lately paid a visit to the Rani with a view of putting an end to this dispute. And the manner in which he has approached the subject is hopeful. If Mr. Dalton can satisfactorily settle this quarrel, he will be long remembered as a well-wisher of the Nashipore Raj family.

MOORSHEDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
Dec. 16th, 1887.

101. The *Bangabási*, of the 17th December, is at one with the *Pioneer* newspaper in thinking that India is not yet in a position to receive representative institu-

BANGABASI,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar and Baboo
Ganesh Chandra Chandra.

Fever in Shampore thana.

Mr. Runburn's case.

The Resident Surgeon of the Chand-
ney Hospital.

The Nashipore estate in Moorshe-
dabad.

Representative institutions in India.

tions. All things show that caste feeling is still very strong in the country. It has been found in connection with municipal elections and the election of members for Local Boards that the candidature of low class men in Hindu society is resented by men belonging to the higher castes. The candidature in this year's municipal elections of two butchers at Rampore Beaulah, of a Chandal at Seebpore, and of some low-class people who know not English has been unfavourably commented upon in the public press, and has created considerable anxiety and heart-burning among the higher classes of people in the country. Even English-knowing Baboos have condemned such candidatures, which means that no native of this country is in favour of an unrestricted franchise. The Baboos want that only English-knowing people like themselves should be elected. The Baboo is covetous of power, and he would fain exercise all power himself to the utter exclusion of the Brahmin and the English ruler of the country. He would have representatives institutions, but his representation must not extend below or beyond his own class. He is, in fact, quite unfit to take in or appreciate the real essence of representation. If representative institutions are therefore forcibly introduced, the social organization of the people will probably receive a shock which will be violent enough to disintegrate native society. The *Pioneer* is right in saying that "while the Indian worshippers of the democratic theory recognise its manifold advantages, when applied to the advanced communities of the West, they fail utterly to appreciate its probable destructive effects upon their own social organisation." It is clearly not yet time to introduce representative institutions into this country.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 17th, 1887,

102. The *Sanjivani*, of the 17th December, asks whether the Civilians who will come to the Civil Service Dinner at Calcutta from different parts of India will not take pay for the time they will be absent from duty, and whether they will themselves bear their travelling expenses. The dinner will do one good if Sir Steuart Bayley, who will probably preside at it, counsels his brother Civilians not to be haughtily-disposed towards the people of this country.

SANJIVANI.

103. The same paper, referring to the appointment of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar as Sheriff of Calcutta, says that Bengal has been honoured by the honour thus done to Dr. Sircar, who is the glory of his country.

SANJIVANI.

104. The same paper, referring to the proposal made by Sir T. Madhava Rao that the Congress should try to prevent the marriage of Hindu girls before the tenth year, says that this proposal can be easily carried into effect, inasmuch as the advocates of early marriage in Calcutta is made, if only a slight effort are themselves in favour of this proposal, and Hindu girls are now, as a matter of fact, seldom married before their 12th or 13th year.

SANJIVANI.

105. A correspondent of the same paper reports that he saw an up-countryman without a badge illegally collect tolls on the Hooghly bridge from ignorant people coming from and going to the railway station. A correspondent of the *Statesman* complained of this oppression some time ago. But his complaint has evidently produced no effect.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.
Dec. 18th, 1887.

106. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 18th December, referring to the statement of Sir Charles Bernard in the course of a speech at Glasgow, that the Burmese will become the foremost race in the Indian Empire in the course of 20 years, says that it cannot be believed that the English, who have made thrice-blessed India a poor and miserable country in one hundred years, will make Burmah, which has not been particularly blessed by nature, supremely happy in the course of 20 years. How shameless are these Englishmen

107. The *Som Prakash*, of the 19th December, says that a boat happened to fall in the way of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company's steamer the *Siddheswari*, and the men in the boat shouted out to the *serang* to stop the steamer. But the *serang* heeded not, and the boat was drowned. Great oppression is also practised upon the native passengers by the Company's servants in the steamers. These oppressions, along with other matters relating to the Midnapore Canal should be inquired into.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 19th 1887.

108. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 19th December, says that many among those who attend the Viceregal levees are not invited to the evening parties at Belvedere. They are thus prevented from paying their respects publicly to the ruler of Bengal. For their sake, as well as for the sake of all educated natives of Bengal who naturally desire to show respect and reverence to their Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor should be permitted to hold levees at Belvedere. Levees at Belvedere will not cost much.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

109. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 21st December, does not attach any importance to the report published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* newspaper, that Russian passes have been found in the possession of two Cabuli fruit-dealers, who have just died at Delhi. The passes have, it is said, been sent to the Foreign Office for translation. Sohan Lala, a jeweller, has also been arrested in the Jhind State and sent to Lahore. It is said that a seditious correspondence with Dhuleep Singh has been found in his possession. These rumours seem to be untrue, and the letters and passes said to have been discovered are not genuine. But supposing them to be genuine, the Government of India should bear in mind that 10 crores of such letters will not shake the loyalty of the people of India.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

URIYA PAPERS.

110. Referring to the proposals of the Angul correspondent of the *Utkal Dipika* (see the last Weekly Report on Native Papers, paragraph 128), the *Samvad Bahika*, of the 24th November, observes that the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Orissa should look sharp and try to meet the impending famine to the best of their power and ability.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Nov. 24th, 1887.

111. The same paper is of opinion that the centres of municipal election, appointed for the Balasore Municipality, need revision, and the attention of the local Magistrate is drawn to the subject.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

112. Referring to the statement made by the Collector of Puri in his annual report in connection with the late civil suit between Government and the Rani of Puri regarding the control and management of the Jagannath temple in that town, the *Utkal Dipika* of the 26th November, observes that the Collector was quite ignorant of the state of public feeling on the subject. The writer is sorry to find that the Commissioner as well as the Government allowed the erroneous statement of the Collector to pass uncontradicted.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

ASSAM PAPERS.

113. The *Paridarshak*, of the 12th December, says that Mr. Ward, the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, made himself highly unpopular by passing the forest laws on the eve of his departure. Government ought certainly to protect forests, but it should not do so in a manner which will be unjust and

PARIDARSHAK,
Dec. 12th, 1887.

oppressive. The people of Assam have for a very long time taken firewood from their forests, and the new forest laws will prevent them from doing so. This will undoubtedly be a great hardship to them. They may be forbidden to cut large trees, and punished if they do so ; but they should not certainly be prevented from taking away grass, sticks and reeds—things indispensable to the poor. The poorer classes of people in Assam have always collected such things in the forests, and many of them live by selling faggots collected by them in the forests, and protect themselves against the severe cold of their winter by making fires with light wood from the forests, and to prevent them from doing so will certainly produce discontent among them, and may even give rise to disturbances. The disturbances at Aukara and Lakhimpore have been owing to Government's interference with the people's right to take wood and grass for ordinary use from the forests. The Government is requested to modify the new forest laws, and to see that the poorer classes of people in Assam are not deprived of the only source of livelihood.

PARIDARSHAK
Dec. 12th, '887

114. A correspondent of the same paper reports the prevalence of fever at Pratapgarh and Jaffargarh. The doctor in charge of the Patharkundi dispensary is requested to relieve the sufferers by giving fresh and genuine medicines.

Fever at Pratapgarh and Jaffargarh.

PARIDARSHAK.

115. The same paper is sorry to find that the Subordinate Judge of Sylhet does not allow pleaders, who are entitled to practise in a Munsif's Court, to appear in suits cognisable by Small Cause Courts. This illegal prohibition puts suitors to unnecessary expense by compelling them to engage the services of pleaders practising in the higher courts at a large cost in suits of so small a value as Rs. 50.

The Subordinate Judge of Sylhet.

PARIDARSHAK.

116. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the oppressions practised by a gang of pudmashes known as "Atahara Yari" at Kaparibund, a village within the jurisdiction of Pratapgarh. The local police is requested to look to the matter.

Budmashes at Kaparibund in Pratapgarh in Assam.

PARIDARSHAK.

117. The same paper says that in many places in Sylhet the crops have not thrived on account of drought, and the mischievous action of worms.

Prospects of the crops in Sylhet.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 24th December 1887.